

IS-631 Public Assistance Operations I

1. The three basic types of disaster assistance available under a major disaster declaration are Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and:
 - a. Local Needs Funding.
 - b. Crisis Relief
 - c. Hazard Mitigation.
 - d. Restoration Assistance.
2. An Applicants' Briefing is conducted by:
 - a. FEMA to confirm that an applicant's projects are eligible for Public Assistance funding and review Project Worksheets for accuracy.
 - b. Local entities to determine the extent of damage caused by the incident, verify the need for Public Assistance funding, and identify Special Considerations issues.
 - c. The State for all potential Public Assistance applicants, to address application procedures, administrative requirements, funding, and program eligibility criteria.
 - d. The Public Assistance Coordinator to screen applicants after they provide information describing the proposed Public Assistance projects.
3. Who is responsible for managing the applicant's request for Public Assistance and serving as the point of contact between the applicant and FEMA?
 - a. Public Assistance Officer
 - b. Public Assistance Coordinator
 - c. Public Assistance Project Officer
 - d. Public Assistance Specialists.
4. Who assists applicants and FEMA staff in specialty areas such as infrastructure, Special Considerations, or PA Program eligibility?
 - a. Public Assistance Officer.
 - b. Public Assistance Coordinator.
 - c. Public Assistance Project Officer.
 - d. Public Assistance Specialists.

5. Federal disaster assistance is authorized by:
 - a. 44 CFR Part 206.
 - b. The Robert T. Stafford Act.
 - c. The Public Assistance Guide.
 - d. A Preliminary Damage Assessment.
6. FEMA Public Assistance regulations are outlined in:
 - a. 44 CFR Part 206.
 - b. The Robert T. Stafford Act.
 - c. The Public Assistance Guide.
 - d. A Preliminary Damage Assessment.
7. In order to be eligible for Public Assistance funding, all private nonprofit organizations must have proof of tax exemption from the IRS or nonprofit status under State law. In addition, their facilities must be use primarily for an eligible purpose, and their services must be:
 - a. Designated as critical by the community.
 - b. Offered to the community without charge.
 - c. In response to State mandates.
 - d. Available to the general public.
8. The Presidential Disaster Declaration designates areas eligible for Public Assistance. To be eligible for Public Assistance funding, a damaged facility must be located:
 - a. Within 5 square miles of the designated disaster area and operated by a State or local agency.
 - b. Within a designated disaster area, whether or not the owner is from the designated area.
 - c. Within an adjacent county to the designated area, as long as the owner is from the designated area.
 - d. Within any location inside State boundaries, if the owner of the facility has suffered a financial loss.

9. For work to be eligible, it must be:

- a. For repairs required as a direct of a declared event.
- b. For damages that occurred with 5 days after the end of the incident period.
- c. For mitigation activities performed a month in advance of the event.
- d. For preventative maintenance that should have occurred before the disaster.

10. For costs to be considered eligible for Public Assistance funding, they must be reasonable and necessary, comply with requirements for procurement, and must not include _____.

- a. Actual wages plus fringe benefits.
- b. Payments and other credits.
- c. Cost of supplies that were purchased.
- d. Cost of using force account equipment.

11. FEMA has three basic guidelines for the completion of permanent work. The first two guidelines state that the restored facility must perform the same function that it was designed to perform before the disaster and the restored facility must operate at the capacity available before the disaster. The remaining guideline states that FEMA provides funds for the:

- a. Improvement of the facility to allow for expanded uses.
- b. Relocation of a facility outside of the designated area.
- c. Demolition of unwanted structures within special hazard areas.
- d. Restoration of a facility to its pre-disaster design.

12. Which of the following illustrates eligible work in Category A, Debris Removal?

- a. Removal of non-hazardous appliances, furniture, and clothing from private property
- b. Removal of pre-disaster sediment from engineered channels to improve future discharges.
- c. Removal of fallen trees from a street to allow the safe passage of emergency vehicles.
- d. Removal of vegetation from a natural channel to help avoid future potential flooding.

13. Which of the following illustrates work in Category B, Emergency Protective Measures?
- a. Mitigation of a water treatment plant
 - b. Restoration of a damaged road
 - c. Repairs to a washed out bridge
 - d. Construction of a temporary levee
14. The failure to address Special Considerations issues in a timely way can lead to negative publicity, legal action, and a loss of opportunity. Which of the following additional consequences could possibly occur?
- a. Delays or loss of funding
 - b. Seizure of the applicant's facility
 - c. Suspension of operating licenses.
 - d. Mandatory confinement or sentences.
15. Which of the following steps does FEMA consider the most critical element in the processing of Special Considerations issues?
- a. Preliminary Damage Assessment
 - b. Grants management
 - c. PAC and applicant interface
 - d. Project formulation
16. The objectives of Federal floodplain management are to:
- a. Provide leadership and take action to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.
 - b. Require mitigation of a floodplain hazard and require relocation of critical facilities before agreeing to provide funding for restoration of the facilities.
 - c. Avoid the adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and limit direct and indirect floodplain development.
 - d. Promote the use of nonstructural flood-protection methods to reduce the risk of flood loss and evaluate the potential effects of any actions taken in a floodplain.

17. Applicants must obtain and maintain insurance to protect against future loss, except for projects where the eligible damage is less than:
- a. \$25, 000.
 - b. \$15,000.
 - c. \$10,000.
 - d. \$5,000.
18. For hazard mitigation measures to be approved under the Public Assistance Program they must be eligible, technically feasible, and cost effective. In addition, the measures must be reviewed by FEMA staff to ensure that they _____.
- a. Include structural and non-structural measures.
 - b. Comply with all applicable Federal laws.
 - c. Are less than 15% of the total projects cost.
 - d. Are completed with 12 months of project initiation.
19. Which of the following functions as an umbrella under which other environmental laws and regulations can be addressed?
- a. The Endangered Species Act.
 - b. The Robert T. Stafford Act.
 - c. The National Environmental Policy Act.
 - d. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
20. Responsibility for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act lies with the:
- a. National Register of Historic Places.
 - b. State, local, or tribal government agencies.
 - c. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
 - d. Federal agencies funding projects or actions.
21. Which event begins the project formulation process?
- a. Kickoff Meeting
 - b. Preliminary Damage Assessment
 - c. Applicant's Briefing
 - d. Request for Public Assistance

22. When applicants do not develop their own Project Worksheets, who will be assigned to complete the Project Worksheets?
- a. Public Assistance Project Officer
 - b. Public Assistance Officer
 - c. Public Assistance Coordinator
 - d. Resource Coordinator
23. Small projects selected for validation are reviewed by the Specialist for facility, work, costs, contract eligibility and _____.
- a. Hazard mitigation proposals.
 - b. Special Considerations
 - c. Combined damage sites
 - d. Applicant eligibility
24. Validation is the process of reviewing small projects that have been prepared by the _____.
- a. Public Assistance Applicant
 - b. Public Assistance Project Officer
 - c. Public Assistance Coordinator
 - d. Resource Coordinator
25. Project packages submitted within 60 days of the Kickoff Meeting are subject to a _____ validation.
- a. 10%
 - b. 15%
 - c. 20%
 - d. 25%